The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,611. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*, namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest to the public, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance.*
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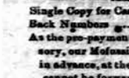
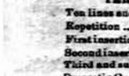
Calling at the Cape of Good Hope.



THE fine A 1 (12 years) Ship MORAYSHIRE, J. MATHERS, Master, (being under engagement to H. M. I. Government,) will sail on the 18th June. For Freight or Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.



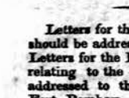
THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, WILL BE DESPATCHED to the above PORT on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 8 A.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN DIRECT.

(To sail on or about 25th instant.)



THE fine fast sailing A 1 British Barque IMPULSE, 550 Tons register, CHARLES ROMER GRELEISH, will sail for Moulmein about 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

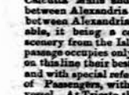
TO sail about 25th instant.—The fine A 1 Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee on or about 25th instant, for freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and luxurious Railway carriages, giving him 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of those issued by the P. and O. Co.—*first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

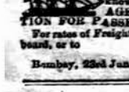
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visés* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT.
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship CORINCA, (750 Tons and 160 H. P.) FORBES, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadel, Bushire, and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To sail about 20th July.

THE favorite Clipper-ship CONTEST, A 1, 13 years, 1043 Tons register, well known in the trade for her RAPID PASSAGES, has EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

For rates of Freight or Passage apply to Captain AMY on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Beef fruit, which can be obtained at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Pogson, Detcourn, near Simla.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in CEYLON belonging to the late DUNCAN DUNLOP, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunlop, Esq., acting under the authority of the COURT OF CHANCERY, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE IN LONDON, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGAALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 310 acres, of which 220 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLAGEDDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEMBLWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 225 acres, of which 142 acres are planted and in full bearing, and 54 acres young coffee.

DUNBAR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1130 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plans, bulls, pulpers, water wheels, and all the fixed stock.

Further PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS will be published in future advertisements. Meanwhile any INFORMATION may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, CATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 37, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain CAMAGHAN will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Mucceddum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have been appointed Agents in Bombay for Messrs. Forrest and Barr, the well known Glasgow Engineers, and that they are now prepared to register orders on the most favorable terms for all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, Steam Engines, Tools, Cranes and Hoisting Machinery, Water Wheels, Bridges, Iron Houses, Iron Roofing, &c.

Bombay, June 1863. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the BOMBAY CLUB, will take place at 4 P.M., on MONDAY 13th July, at the Club-room.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Bombay Club, 8th June 1863. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—It has been announced that, at the Annual General Court of Proprietors, held in London, on the 13th May last, a reduction of 37½ per cent. was declared on the contributions of all parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Society during the present year, being 2½ per cent. more than the amount of reduction of last year, which was 45 per cent.

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and discipline, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instruction in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of references, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Kowlee Shirts, Kid Gloves, Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nunneggery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

Large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Lists of Kit, Bed, Hand, &c., for those proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanies by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co., late W. H. WALKER & Co., beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of a *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1½ ,,	,,	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	each	5	0
Garden Shears	,,	2	4
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	0	12
Do. Hatchets	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	28	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Verandah, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Footscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tola weights	,,	10	0
Faber's River-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do.	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 4 feet 6 inches	,,	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms	,,	2	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops	,,	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Re. 1 to	8	0
Shot do.	Re. 1 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Rammed Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces	,,	2	0
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of 20 sq. feet	,,	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 14 inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0
A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.			
SHIPS' MASTS (dismantled) purchased.			
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.			
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portices.			

BASSETT & Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPRECIABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of an infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Karrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies. Bombay *Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

Lately published Second Price Rs. 2-12.

LETTERS FROM MALABAR. By JACOB CANTER VISSCHER, translated from the Dutch: to which is added an account of Travancore, and Fra Bartolomeo; Travels in that Country, by Major HEBER DRURY.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
Third Edition.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies to spare of this highly popular Work. Price Rs. twenty-four (24) *Cash.*

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The success of Mr. KINGLAKE'S Work having drawn attention to the war with Russia, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to submit the following list of works now available which may serve towards the history of that eventful time:

CAMPAIGN IN TURKEY, ASIA MINOR, AND THE CRIMEA, 1854-6. The Despatches and Papers, with plans, arranged by Captain Sayer, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. 8vo	Rs.	16 0
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INKSTANDS of ebony with 2 Glasses, bronze necks and tops to the cups and bronze handles, with drawer, 26 by 10 inches	Rs.	35 0
THE SAME, 12 by 9 inches		28 0
THE SAME, but without drawer		24 0
THE SAME, without drawer, 11 by 7 inches		22 0
MORDAN'S INKSTANDS of best *papier maché* beautifully inlaid with glass inks with glit necks and cap joints, 12 by 10		35 0
SOLID GLASS INKS with bronze necks and cap joints, *square cut* 2½, 2¾ and 3 inches, Rs. 7, 8 &		12 0
SOLID GLASS INKS, with bronze necks and cap joint, *circular cut*, 2½, 2¾ and 3 inches,	Rs. 7, 8 &	12 0
GLASS CONE INKS, fluted, of three sizes—2½, 2¾ and 3 inches	Rs. 2-8 to	3 4
GLASS INKS with rotatory bronze tops, *Mordan's*, of sizes	Rs. 2 to	5 0
GLASS INKS with brass screw tops, *Mordan's*, of sizes	Rs. 1-8 to	3 0
GLASS INKS, *Day's* new patent brass screw spring tops		3 8
LEATHER INKS with spring tops, *Mordan's* Travellers, from the smallest to the largest sizes made	Rs. 4 to	8 0

DESK PADS AND PORTFOLIOS.

SOLIDPADS of Blotting Paper, *foap. or letter size*		3 8
BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS with locks, *foap size*		4 8
BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS without locks		3 8
Lamps for the Verandah, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80 0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100 0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19 0
Do. do. do.	,,	20 0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24 0
GOLD TOOLED MOROCCO WRITING BOOKS, *light green, dark green, purple*, each,		16 0
WHITE, BUFF and PINK BLOTTING PAPERS, per quire	Rs. 2 to	2 8

DESK CUTLERY.

DESK KNIVES with fixed blades, ebony or bone handles	Rs. 1-8 and	2 8
PENKNIVES, ebony or ivory handles, with finishing pen blades	Rs. 7 and Rs.	12 0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 23rd June 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
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ert Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,500 p. sh.
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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
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" Loan 1842-43	
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Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	119

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Quicine	" 300
Mexican Dollars	" 225
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	" 27 to 28

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Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		per Rupee.
4	Do. at 1s. 11½d.	"
3	Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	Do. at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 15th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	01. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" on Demand		
On Scotland do.		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11½.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Offers or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay, Monday, [illegible]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	01d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0d. "
On Demand		1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2·56 cts. "
3 Do.	Do.	2·53 " "
On Demand		2·59 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 59,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) " The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
" " " "	4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " "	3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " "	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " "	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.	
"	4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand				
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

The Bank collects the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,586 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per tent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or Joint Stock Shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 59,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	6	"	5	"	"
Do.	12	"	6	"	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Governments and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 21	Harvest Home	Dickoy	Kurrachee 17 June
	Thomas Hamlin	Menzies	London 26 Feb.
	St. Bernard	Mason	Sea.
22	Bloomer	Gilchrist	Liverpool 14 Feb.
	Ottawa (s)	Angove	Hongkong 30 May

INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship *St. Bernard*, left Bombay on the 17th instant, returned back through having experienced terrific weather and could not keep out, her sails blew away.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Thomas Hamlin*, from London.—Mrs. Menzies, and two children, and Mr. H. L. Dampenfield.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Ottawa*, from China, &c.—Mr. Leesbman ; Mr. Robert ; Mr. Tully ; Mr. Mathews ; and Mr. Bancroft.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Camperdown*, J. Hanston, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Ambrose*, S. Daniell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Crescent*, A. English, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Zoboah*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 22ND JUNE 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—200 frazils Cloves, 240 cwt., Frangopolo, Agelarto and Co.

Agamemnon.—26 bags Black Pepper, 30½ cwt., Frangopolo, Agelarto and Co.

Bucephalus.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 125 cwt., Soomar Khanmahomed.

Scotland.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Cooverjee Ludha.

Conway.—250 packages Cloves, 298 cwt. 3 qrs., Jairam Visram.

For Liverpool.

Glee Maiden.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Shamjee Hemraz ; 201 bags Surssecsed, 307½ cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Floating Light.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey ; 110 bales Cotton, 384½ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Americana.—181 bales Cotton, 633½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey.

Morning Light.—514 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Star of Brunswick.—275 bags Linseed, 412½ cwt., Luckbumsey Rowjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Dossa.

Euphrates.—107 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., Muthoora Soorjee ; 80 bales Cotton, 285 cwt., Khatao Ludha.

Empire of Peace.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Samjee Hemraz ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Casecdass Khimjee.

Zulika.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Heeraram Ramgopall ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Goculdass Ragowjee ; 950 bales Cotton, 3,350 cwt., Samjee Hurry.

John Stuart.—51 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., 19 bales Wool, 57 cwt., Jaitha Serejee ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Natharam Poonjaram.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram ; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Nursey Geerdhur ; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Tulseedass Nursedass ; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Douglas Castle.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., John Clover & Co. ; 290 bags Linseed 145 cwt., F. Chambers.

Forganhall.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Clifton Belle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Tim Whiffler.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursondass Madewdass ; 2 Cases Poona Figures, Macnee & Co.

Bavelaw.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Framjee, Sands & Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Mascarrenhas & Co. ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Sonzza Pinto & Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 200 cwt., Gokalichund Motechund ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Poonsy Veljee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Dossabhoy.

Castilian.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vurudman Premjee.

Sea Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Ruttonjee.

Soboah.—177 Bags Linseed, 265½ cwt. ; 34 bags Jingilly seed, Khatee ; Runchore & Co.

Margaret Blair.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dinshaw Perozshaw & Co. ; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey ; 500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Norah Greame.—113 bales Cotton, 394½ cwt., Woomersey Veljee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—31 packages Sundries, P. and O. Company.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—200 bags Coffee, 300 cwt., Johnson and Co. ; 2 bales Coir Yarn, 5 cwt., Lee and Brown.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy	April 29
710	Chaucer, Haviland	
710	Coleroon, Hall	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner	
890	Elendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor	
939	Glorians, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKidy.—Peel, Cassel & Co.	April 9
1087	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1036	Marian Stone, Monzo.	May 4
844	Minerbhna, Morgan.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956	Preston, Moffats.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—Remington & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark.	
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1633	Aaron Brown, Rogers	April 30
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.	
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.—Killick Nixon & Co.	May 5
1286	Barbara.	March 24
580	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1091	Elizhalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.	
1928	Hahnemann, Phillips.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham.	
819	Harry Paddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian, Newson.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	March 30
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co.	Feb. 23
1094	Old England, Bulman—Framjee, Sands & Co.	April 8
962	Princess Sonzza, Cruzzy, Roy—R. Formaz.	
999	Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.	
1357	Selestia, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965	Tangier.	April 21
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
895	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 25
1045	Coldgirkbury, Pethfal—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Strange.	Jan. 31
1525	Eurydyon, Wright.	April 9
1943	George & Ruth, Robinson.	
1945	Hesperus, Arthur—Scott, Cox & Co.	June 21
1597	Palmerston, Hall.	April 1
911	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 30

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0		...
" ½ " ... "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
" 1 " ... "	0 14 0		...
" 1 " ... "	1 0 0	" 0 8 0	
" 2 " ... "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SOINDE, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Clorinda*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mail from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 15TH JUNE TO THE 21ST JUNE (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer. corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer. (Vol ta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
June 15	29.685	29.580	77.8	77.3	77.3	76.6	None.	3.10
" 16	29.594	29.516	78.6	80.8	77.0	77.5	"	1.38
" 17	29.583	29.507	79.6	83.8	76.7	80.0	"	0.58
" 18	29.590	29.528	79.5	79.7

York, and fitted up in Shanghai by Mr. James A. Smith. She is in all respects a first class steamer for the Yang-taze riverservice, and is estimated to carry from 1,800 to 2,000 tons of cargo. It is reported that Captain McQueen, now in the *Cosmopolite* and late of the *Governor General*, is to command her. This we understand, is the largest foreign vessel ever built in China. It was announced that she would be launched on Tuesday the 19th, and consequently there was a large assemblage of people to witness it; among whom was the Taoutai of Shanghai. Everything was ready about half-past two in the afternoon, and in ten minutes afterwards she moved down the ways, while Pedro Loureiro Esq. of Dent & Co.'s christened her in champagne as the *Fast Yama*. Unfortunately after sliding about 100 feet she refused to dash into that element for which she is intended; and there she lies on the ways until a more fitting opportunity to launch her.

From Amoy, a rumour has reached us that the American ship *Ringleader*, which left Hongkong for San Francisco with a large number of Chinese emigrants on board, has been lost on the Island of Formosa. The rumour is from Chinese sources, and requires to be authenticated.

From Ningpo, little or no news comes to hand. Matters seem to be in an unsatisfactory state at that port. Lawless characters of all nations are said to pursue a course of depredation in the neighbouring country and up the river.

From Swatow, we hear that the question of a site for the Consulate has been made to take a different turn, that of Kailut having been abandoned. This result is said to be a lucrative one to a private individual, and the change ought to be the subject of enquiry.

From Macao and Canton there are no news; the former place is resuming its importance as a summer residence for the people of this Colony.

In Hongkong, there is no event of importance to record. We might note the departure for England, per Messageries Imperiales, of Mr. Donald W. Mackenzie, who carries with him the respect esteem of a large circle of mercantile and other friends: he has been in China for upwards of sixteen years, and has, during that time maintained with honour and credit the character of a English merchant.

The local items of the fortnight we thus glean from the *Evening Mail*:—

An article appeared drawing attention to the French Cathedral at Canton and to the future prospects of French influence and French Catholicism in China.—It was offered for consideration whether the great interests of commerce were not valuably advanced by the enterprise of individuals who sought for and found important markets at places not open to trade by treaty, but which the Chinese government, acting by the advice of their foreign employes, specially found it for their interest to throw open to foreign commerce. This step, in the case of Keelung and Takao in Formosa, leads to the hope that, without the aid of treaties or diplomacy, the entire sea-coast of China may gradually be opened to trade, to the decided advantage of native and foreign mercantile interests.—A letter from "An English Merchant" appeared, in which the writer addressed himself to the general question raised by the publication of Mr. Lay's Memorandum.—A notification emanating from the Harbour Master's office, warned vessels to remove to the North side of the harbour for safety during the Typhoon season.—It was stated that Mr Lays "examples" of Customs evasions were soon to be submitted to scrutiny and were likely in many examined cases to assume a different colour from that imparted to them by Mr. Lay. The Supreme Court cases were reported up to a certain date.—The arrival of the Ice ship Hamlet with the dead body of the Captain on board was reported. He had been stabbed by a refractory seaman while assisting the mate to put him in irons.—News continued to drop in from Shanghae favourable to the reputation of Major Gordon, commanding the Anglo-Chinese contingent. Anxiety as to the Quin-chan expedition prevails here; we shall be glad to here of further success in that quarter.—Intelligence from Japan has also been eagerly sought for; the general feeling with regard to the coming war in the country is, that it will be serious and prolonged; but troops that have overcome the finest forces of India cannot well be worsted in presence to Japanese forces; the only fear is, that many defeats will be wanted before the Japanese see their way to yielding to our terms.—The splendid firing at the Shanghae Rifle competition was admired in this colony.—The loyalty of the Mounted Rangers on the occasion of the Royal Marriage was also the subject of notice.—The prisoners Driscles Baily, and Hardy, who had been previously placed at the bar of the Supreme Court on the grave charge of murder; but had been acquitted, were again brought up and charged with piracy; they pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to Four years' imprisonment.—A new Gaol Ordinance has been introduced in the Legislative Council, and carefully discussed by the members.—A bill for regulating the charges and conduct of Chair-coolies was likewise brought forward at the last meeting of Council.—The appointment of Mr. Charles Ryall to be Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol was duly notified.—A remarkable critique on a Review of the troops on the Queen's Birthday appeared on the following evening, and was, we believe, considered as a correct expression of opinion.—The Shanghae mails came to hand on the 27th, bringing dates from Japan to the 14th instant. Affairs in that country are rapidly advancing towards a crisis; as we expected, the Admiral feels the want of land forces; there will be some delay before anything decisive can be done.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The excessive dullness that has pervaded the import market still continues, and except at Hongkong the market for manufactures shows few signs of animation. In Tea, we have to note the arrival of the first of the new crop at Fuhchau, on the 9th, for which very high rates were paid, 2 to 4 Taels above last season.

TIEN-TSIN, *May* 11.—Sale of imports very trifling—only a few hundred pieces of Chintzes, American Drills and Jeans, Camlets, &c.

From Honkow and Kiukiang we have little intelligence. At the former port, reports were, that the weather has been unfavourable to the New Teas, for which however, high prices were anticipated in consequence of extensive orders sent on by the Russian Agent. At Kiukiang, also, the finer kinds are said to have suffered from the rains, but report speaks favourably as to the quantity of the new crop in general.

SHANGHAE, *May* 22nd.—The sales of Imports comprise 15,000 pieces Grey and White Shirtings, 3,500 T-Cloths, 1,400 Chintzes, and 1,000 dozens Handkerchiefs. In Exports, 2 chops Hohows had found buyers. 200 bales China and 400 Japan had been taken, leaving only 200 or 300 in stock. Exchange, latest quotations, 9/8, Credit 9/9, for 6/64. Freights to London £4.10 to £4.15 for Tea and Cotton, but £6. 10 to £7 was spoken of for the clippers with the New Teas; to New York $ 17 to $20 for neutral vessels. Ships on the berth, for London, 'Aerolite,' 'Castle Howard,' 'Chanticleer,' 'Guinevere,' 'Kestrel,' 'Seawell.' 'Silver Eagle,' and 'West Derby'; for Liverpool, 'Onangondy,' 'Ophir,' and 'Oxus.'; for New York, 'Cambridge,' 'Mary and Louisa,' and 'Imina Bron.'

FUHCHAU, *May* 22.—Imports a better business has been done, sales of Shirtings being 9,000 pieces, and of T-Cloths about 5,500. The new Congous were fast pouring in, and several clippers will have been despatched ere this; 40,000 chests had arrived up to the 22nd instant, nearly double the quantity that had reached the port at the same date last year; but prices are several taels above last season's opening rates. Buyers, however, were in the market, and some 12,000 chests had been taken when the steamer left. The quality of the crops well spoken of. No other kinds of Teas had come in, but reports of purchases in the interior, of Souchongs at several taels above last year's prices, while Oolongs, Flowery Pekoes, and Scented were lower. Freights to London, 46,10, with an extra 5 for the first ship name, while the steamer 'Bahama' gets £12; to New York, nominal. The following vessels were on the berth, for London, 'Bahama,' 'City of Aberdeen,' 'Ellen Rodger,' 'Falcon,' 'Fiery Cross,' 'Flying Spur,' 'Min,' 'Robin Herd,' and 'Star of China'; for Liverpool, 'Ziba'; for New York, none.

AMOY, *May* 25.—Sales of Grey Shirtings and 250 T-Cloths. A few Congous and Orange Pekoes had arrived, but no transactions had taken place.

CANTON.—Less than 4,000 pieces Grey and no White or Spotted Shirtings have been sold, nor are any sale of other manufactures reported. Of Tea 3 chops have been taken, leaving 9 still in stock. Of Canton-packed the transactions are 2,000 half chests; of Scented Orange Pekoe 7,000 boxes and of Caper 15,000 (1,000 old); of Canton-made Gunpowder 20,000 boxes (2,000 old); and of Country Greens 6,000 packages. Nothing doing in Silk. Freights, to London, £4; to New York, $20 Ships on the berth, for London 'Jorgen Bruhn,' with 'Notes' of Macao; for New York, 'Candace.'

HONGKONG.—Sales of Shirtings 12,000 pieces Grey, 1,500 White, and about the same quantity of Spotted; of T-Cloths 3 500, and Brocades 1,000. Some 150,000 piculs Rice have been sold at 10 cents decline. Exchange, on London, Bank 410, Credit 410½. Tonnage abundant, and little doing.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

The Freight Market has been active than was anticipated during the past fortnight, but there is still a very large amount of unemployed Tonnage in our waters, with little or no business offering. There is very little enquiry for the Rice Ports, even at the moderate rates which Masters would willingly accept. The prospect of hostilities between Great Britain and Japan has improved the prospects of American vessels for business in Chinese waters, as it is feared that, in case of open war, the many steamers recently purchased by the Government and Daimios of Japan will be sent into the China Seas to prey upon British commerce. Already a preference is shown for neutral flags for Coast business, particularly by the Chinese. At Shanghae business for the Coast is dull, but Foreign, a moderate demand prevails. At Foochow, the arrival of the New Teas has created a demand for suitable Tonnage, of which there is at present a sufficient supply. At Manila, rates have declined and now have a downward tendency. From Amoy we hear of the loss of the American ship *Ringleader*, Captain J. White, hence to San Francisco on or near Formosa. The Captain and crew (with the exception of one man) are reported to have been taken on board a barque bound to Shanghae. The Chinese passengers had arrived safely at Takow. We do not vouch for this report (as it rests on native authority), but, believe it to be correct. Several vessels have been taken up here to load Cotton for Liverpool at remunerative rates, and there is still some enquiry.

QUOTATIONS.

(Hongkong, 20th May 1863.)

New Patna,—620$ a 625$—fair enquiry.
Old Patna,—None.
New Benares,—592.50 a 595$—little doing.
Old Benares—None.
Malwa—675$—nominal.
Turkey, 530$ a 580$.
Rice—Bengal, 2240 a 2560; others, 2800 2840.
Cotton—Bombay—None.
Cotton, Calcutta—None.
Cotton, Madras—None.
Cotton, Shanghae—19.50 a 19.60.
Cotton, Ningpo—21$.
Camphor—22$ a 23$.
Quicksilver—65$ a 66$.
Saltpetre—12$ a 13$.
Gold Leaf—100 touch, 21$40 a 21$50.
Gold Bars—98 touch, 21$.
Sycee—4¼ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver—5 a 5¼ per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d.
Private Bills, 4s. 10¼d.
" Bills with Documents, 4s. 10¾d.
On Bombay, 3 day' sight, Rs. 237.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 238.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 5½ per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22 $30 per tael.
Bar Silver, 5 per cent premium.

From Sharp & Co.'s Circular.

On London 6 months' sight, 4s. 10d.
" Calcutta 3 days, Rs. 237½.
" Bombay 3 days sight Rs. 236½.
" Shanghae, 15 day's sight, Taels 76½.
" " 30 " Taels 77.
" Singapore, 15 days' sight, 1¼ per cent premium.
" " 30 " 1 per cent premium.
Bar Silver, English and American, 6 per cent premium, none,
Sycee, 4 per cent premium.
Mexican Dollars, unchopped. 1 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 22$45 per tael.
Peking Bars, 91 touch, $22 per tael.
Sovereigns, English, $4.36 each.
" Australian, $4 34 each.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

19th June, 3-31 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., four to eight annas discount.

Five per Cent., nine to nine rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and seven-sixteenths to half-pence.

Freights, to London, dead weight, forty to fifty shillings. Jute, seventy-five shillings. Seed, eighty-one shillings and three pence to eighty-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch, eight rupees ten annas to eleven annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees five annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, ten annas and eight pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, firm at quotations.

Market for Twist, firm.

LOCAL.

WE are glad to perceive that a somewhat respectable road has at length been made, at the Apollo Gate, and trust that efforts will be made to keep it in repair.

COLONEL J. A. R. RAINES, C.B., of H. M.'s 95th Regiment, has been appointed temporarily Brigadier in command of the troops at Aden.

SEVERAL vessels have been compelled to put back to port in the last few days in consequence of the very boisterous weather. The sea is reported to be running mountains high.

THE ship *St. Bernard*, which left Bombay on the 17th instant, returned in Harbour on Sunday, having experienced terrific weather and was unable to keep out. She has lost nearly the whole of her sails.

THE Amateurs of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, assisted by Mr. Bury, will give a performance to-morrow, Wednesday evening, and also on Friday evening, when the original Farce, by Charles Selby, entitled *Boots at the Swan*, and the Comic drama by Charles Matthews, entitled *Little Toddlekins*, will be performed.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labor, natives 105; transportation, Europeans 12; penal servitude, 4; untried, 4 Europeans, and 53 natives; total 178. Besides these there are 52 prisoners on the Civil side of the jail.

LANDING OF CARGO.—We are glad to perceive that something is at last being done to facilitate the landing of goods from ships arriving in harbour. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a Company is in course of formation, having for its object the landing and shipping of cargo, and another Company, the Indian Carrying Company, are already prepared to land or ship cargo. We heartily wish them every success.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
Bombay:—Local.
Miscellaneous News.
The Uncovenanted Leave and Pension Rules.
Report of Captain Lamble, on the Loss of the Ship *Patterson*.
Report by Lieut. Downing Swinley, R.E., on Railway Accidents in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1862.
News-Letters.
Kattywar Affairs.
Topics of the Time.
Sanitary Condition of North Canara.
The Proposed Marriage Bill.
The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Our Relations with China.
Publication of Government Records.
Sale of Waste Lands in India.
Annexation of Sind to the Punjab, &c.
A Statistical Department Wanted.
Coolie Emigration to Reunion.
The Cotton Crop in the Punjab.
Indian Intelligence.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Oudh.
The Punjaub.
Madras.
Letters to the Editor.
Lighting the Harbour.
The Bombay Services.
Appointments and Promotions, Leaves, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths.

Also the Price Current published at this office.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain H. W. King, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow at 10 A. M.:—

For Suez.—Mr. J. Moore, and Mr. A. Wilkinson.
For Malta.—Mr. G. Sigg.
For Alexandria.—Mr. Leechman.
For Gibraltar.—Mr. T. P. Ferreira.
For Marseilles.—Mr. H. Byne; Major and Mrs. Browne and a native servant; Captain Constable; Mr. T. Siegfred; and Lieut. T. H. Sangster, 106th Regt.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Cates and child; Mr. T. G. Seeds; Mr. and Mrs. Tate, two children, and a native servant; Mr. L. L. Fish; Mr. J. Brere; Mr. Handley; Mr. L. McJunes; Captain J. H. Wilson; Captain Sparkes, P. & O.; Mr. R. Brett; Captain R. Wood; Mr. Browne; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Phillips; Cornet R. Blair, 17th Lancers; Mr. G. A. Battram; Mr. J. Crawford; Mr. Andrews; Assistant Surgeon D. Cullen, 17th Lancers; Lieut. C. S. J. B. Barnett; Lieut. H. W. Heane, 44th Foot; Ensign H. A. Laye, 5th Regiment N. I., Mr. T. Chevallier; and Mr. J. Buckland (P. & O. Co's service).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 20th June 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	6,362,619
Other Deposits	,,	13,595,247
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	459,180
Rest	,,	876,332
	Rupees	26,518,378

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	3,952,992
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	1,252,448
Bills discounted	,,	8,568,297
Dead Stock	,,	489,844
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	4,684,853
Government Reserve.—Cash	,,	2,362,619
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	5,207,325
	Rupees	26,518,378

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 14th June 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 68,300.
Amount..... Rs. 37,445 8 4

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount..... ,, 84,852 13 0

Total... Rs. 1,22,298 5 4

Corresponding Week last year, Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 54,297.
Amount..... Rs. 28,752 13 4

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount..... ,, 32,224 10 0

Total... Rs. 60,977 7 4

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 22, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., CHIEF MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN W. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

DRUNK AND DRIVING NEGLIGENTLY.—Wittoo Condnac was charged with being drunk and driving negligently.

Mr. Constable Mills stated that on Sunday morning last he saw the prisoner driving a horse in a dog cart along the Esplanade. He was so drunk that he feared some accident would occur, as the horse seemed a spirited little animal, and he was irritating him with the whip. The prisoner was then taken in charge, and the horse and carriage were sent to the owner, a gentleman residing at Malabar Hill.

Mr. Higgins, Assistant Inspector of Markets, said he saw the prisoner on Sunday morning before he was taken in charge. He was of opinion that the prisoner was drunk and certainly irritating the horse.

His Worship said the offence was a very serious nature, as the prisoner might have committed considerable mischief, and perhaps killed some one. He should therefore fine him fifteen rupese, and in default of payment be committed to the House of Correction for six weeks.

DRUNKENNESS ON THE INCREASE.—Eight Hindoos, one Mahomedan and two Portuguese were severally brought up and charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 4th instant, were found guilty and fined one rupee each.

TORTURING ANIMALS.—Mahomed Ahmed was found guilty of using a horse, in a most wretched state of debility, and was fined three rupees.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Robert Chorkerrie, Steward of the British ship *Dovercourt*, was charged on Saturday with refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

Captain Isaac Heigho, Master of the ship *Dovercourt*, said that on Friday evening the prisoner asked him for his discharge, and when refused, would not perform any more work. The Captain then waited until the next morning, when the defendant was quite sober, and asked him twice to return to his duty, but he would not.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment in the House of Correction for three weeks with hard labor, and then to be sent on board.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—George Smith, William Took, Andy Pryor, Patrick Karrigan, and Antone Matheson, seamen of the British ship *Scotland*, were charged with creating a disturbance on board the said ship, and disobeying the Captain's command.

From the evidence of Captain Campbell, the Master of the vessel, it appeared that the prisoners had created a great disturbance in front of the poop, because they had been kept waiting for some bread. The Captain expostulated with them for their unseemly conduct, telling them that the Steward was preparing it for them and they would soon get it, if they only had a little patience, and then ordered them aft. This the men refused to do, and recriminations were alleged to have been mutually exchanged between the complainant and defendants. There being, however, several discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses, which failed to bring home to the prisoners the offence with which they were charged, the Magistrate, upon the men promising to do their duty properly in future, discharged them, and ordered them to return to the ship, warning them to be more careful in future.

THEFT FROM A RECOVERY SEPOY.—Balloo Peeranjee, a Kamattee Hindoo, was charged with stealing seventy-eight rupees, fifteen annas, and five pies, the property of Calleedass Wusta, on Friday last.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, a Hindoo lad aged fourteen years, a recovery sepoy in the employ of Gown Fuckeera, a dealer in oil, living in the Jumbe Road, it appeared that on Friday last he had received certain monies, on account of his master, which he had tied up on a handkerchief and put in his coat pocket. While going through Shaik Memon Street, he stopped to look at a procession, and after a short time he found his bundle, with its contents, was gone. He then cried out about his loss, and soon afterwards saw the prisoner in custody of a policeman, who had his bundle, which he at once claimed. They belonged to his master and although he could not tell the number of the notes, he identified them by two rupees, being found wrapped in them.

The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday (this day.)

THEFT.—Runsord Kanjee, a Hindoo, and Annundee, woman, were charged with stealing two copper pipes the property of Sorabjee Framjee, and valued at four rupees.

Nanabhoy Pestonjee deposed, that he had given the pipes to the prisoner No. 1, to take to the maistries' house. Witness was metah to the prosecutor. The prisoner had not delivered them as he was ordered, but a police sepoy at last found them, in the possession of the second prisoner, who said the prisoner had given them to her, and pointed him out.

The offence being clearly proved against the first prisoner, he was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, with hard labor, for one calendar month. The second prisoner was discharged.

STEALING FROM A CARRIAGE.—Erraps Bussa, a Madrasee, was found guilty of stealing a whip from the carriage of Mr. Richard Partridge, Boot and Shoemaker, while he was attending Cathedral Service on Sunday morning. The prisoner, who said he found it, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—16TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Hussonkhan Mahomed Allykhan, Kalee Abbas, Lalljee Dwarkee and Abdoola Hoof, were this day committed by His Worship, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft of eight government notes, for one hundred rupees each, two notes for fifty rupees each, one note for twenty rupees, and seven notes for ten rupees, each, and ten rupees in silver, the property of Ardaseer Eduljee, on Saturday the 30th of May last.

Friday, 19th June.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Purshotum Jeersee was charged with driving his shigram along the Duncan Road, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. On the eleventh instant, at about six o'clock a policeman named Bapoo Nagojee while doing duty at the Duncan Road, observed a shigram being driven along that road towards the Fort. The shigram was stopped by Mr. Hallums, (Europsan Constable). Defendant was driving his shigram rashly and fast. The evidence of the policeman was corroborated by Mr. Hallums.

His Worship on the evidence before Him, convicted the prisoner and fined him ten rupees.

THEFT.—A Hindoo by name Rama Dowtia, was brought up, charged with stealing one Sarry, of the value of one rupee and ten annas, the property of one Mahadoo Bapoo. On the morning of Thursday last the prosecutor saw the sarry hanging on a line in the verandah of his house. About three o'clock P.M. of the same day he missed it. In half an hour afterwards the prosecutor Mahadoo saw the prisoner in custody of a havildar with the sarry in his possession; which he claimed to be his. The Police man stated the way in which he found the prisoner in possession of the property.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months with hard labour.

STEALING AN UMBRELLA.—Wittoo Dowlutia was placed at the bar, charged with stealing an umbrella of the value of one rupee, the property of one Sujnajee Bawajee. The evidence of the prosecutor was of so satisfactoty a nature, that His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Saturday, 20th June.

THEFT.—Jeysookram Chaydaram, a Policeman, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing five rupees and three annas, the property of Kassee woman.

The prosecutrix stated that on the morning of Saturday last at about nine o'clock, she went to the Byculla station to proceed by rail to Poona. She was too late. The prisoner drove her and others out of the compound. She had a bundle at the time in her hand, which was loose. As the prisoner drove her out, five rupees and three annas dropped from the bundle. She saw the prisoner pick up the money, and put it in his coat pocket under his belt. The prisoner afterwards went to a place near the trees in the compound. Prosecutrix followed him, and called out the police. A police sepoy immediately came at the spot, and searched the prisoner's person, and found the stolen property.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Bapoo Shreeputjee.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he found the money on the pond, half an hour before the charge was laid against him.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Monday, 22nd June.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Two Mahomedans named Mahomed Enoos and Syed Cassum Ali, were placed at the bar, with assaulting Shaik Hasson Ahmed, Police constable No. 120, while in the execution of his duty, on Friday the nineteenth instant.

Shaik Hasson Ahmed stated,—I am a Police Constable No. 120. I do duty at the Khoja's Jumatkhana. Last night, about nine o'clock, I was on the road before the Jumatkhana, when I saw the two defendants and fifty others pass in Mohorum procession. They were using country music. I have orders to prevent the playing of country music near the Jumatkhana at prayer time. It was then prayer time. Aga Khan and others were in the Jumatkhana at their orayers. I therefore went up to the procession and ordered them to stop playing country music. Defendant No. 1 stepped up to me, and asked me by whose orders I interfered to stop the music. I told him the order was from Mr. Forjett. He abused me. He struck me with the block waking stick now produced on my back, and called out "Strike him." Defendant No. 2 then came up and struck me with the large bamboo stick now produced. He bit me on my head wounding me as now visible. I fell from the blow. He struck me another blow on my head. Defendant No. 1 struck me a second blow on my arm with his walking stick. Raghoba havildar came up, and arrested the prisoners. I was taken to the Hospital, where my wounds were dressed. The havildar was close to me when the assault occurred.

Acbar Ali said,—I am native commandant of the police force. I recollect the two prisoners being brought to my quarters at 9 or half-past 9 P.M. A havildar and a sepoy from the Jumatkhana brought them there. They were charged with assaulting the prosecutor, who was bleeding from his head. The prosecutor and the havildar produced the the two sticks now produced. I am sure they were the same because I marked them. I sent the prisoners to the Oomercarry station.

Several other witnesses were examined at considerable length.

His Worship said that the charge was quite clear against the prisoners, and therefore sentenced them to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees each in default to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—Luckmickund Nuthoo was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one gold neck chain, of the value of one hundred and eighty-eight rupees, the property of Gunput Pran.

Gunput Pran stated,—I am a maistry carpenter in employment of Mr Keelabhoy Mandas, and live in an outside in my employer's compound at Gowalla Tank. I know the prisoner at the bar Luckmichund Nuthoo. I employed him about a fortnight ago, to work under me as a carpenter, and from that time, he lived in my house with me. On last Thursday week (11th June) about six o'clock in the evening, I took from my person the gold neck chain now produced, and placed it in a secret drawer, in a large wooden box which I have in my room. I then screwed up the secret drawer, and secured the box with a padlock. I kept the key attached to my sacred thread. The prisoner was in my room when I deposited the chain in my box as above stated. On last Saturday week the (13th June) about twelve o'clock, I missed the prisoner from his work. He did not return. On Monday last, the fifteenth of June about eleven o'clock in the morning, I observed the bedding which I had lent the prisoner to sleep on lying in the passage I took it up, and the key now produced fell from it. I found that the key exactly fitted the lock to my box. I opened my box, and unscrewed the secret drawer. I found that my gold neck chain had been taken away. I called a police sepoy and reported the theft. I suspected the prisoner and went in search of him. On Thursday last the eighteenth June about noon, I met the prisoner in the Bhendy Bazar Road, near the Hospital. I stopped him, and asked him what he had done with my neck chain. He said that he would point out a Marwaree with whom he had deposited it. My brother Vithal Pran, was then with me. We went with the prisoner to the shop of a Marwaddy, which he pointed out in the Bholeshwer Road. The Marwaddy at first denied that he had the ornament, but he afterwards produced it in the presence of a police havildar named Essoo. The havildar took the prisoner, and the neck chain to the chowkee. The same neck chain is now shown to me, it is my own property, and of the value of one hundred and eighty-eight rupees.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

22nd June 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., CHIEF MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN W. BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT AND CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.)

LOSS OF THE "PATTERSON."—The investigation of the loss of the *Patterson*, was resumed this day at noon, according to adjournment.

The examination of John Hay Hall was resumed:—I was sail-maker of the ship *Patterson*. I was on board when she left Bombay harbour. I was a month and two days in the sea, and joined her in Bombay. I have been fourteen years at sea, and twelve years a sail-maker. Some of the spare sails were stowed on deck and some below. Before we left the harbour, they were all put below, some twenty-four hours before the pilot came on board. They were put in a small place where there was only just room for the sails, down between decks. I went down into that place when they were being stowed. I cannot say whether there was a bulkhead or not to that place. I don't know. Upon my oath I don't know. I saw no cargo there. So much as I remember there was a small bulkhead for the sails, just to keep them up. Where the sails were was in the aft part of the ship. There was nothing but sails there. I am sure, quite sure of that. I cannot say how many sails were in that place. I went down there by a small hatch aft, on the poop. I and the boatswain went down there. The boatswain is not here. (Mr. Constable Bayley was sent for the boatswain.) When I put the sails down I went by the aft hatch. Perteroff was with me. This was the day before she sailed. The sails occupied the entire space. When the sails were in it, it was all filled up. I first heard the ship was leaking about six o'clock, and I went to the pumps, and as soon as the carpenter sounded, there was about five feet of water in the pumps. It was not dark then. It was about six. I am sure of that. I can't say exactly how long before dark, I expect more than an hour before dark. We had enough to do with the pumps, I saw the Captain on deck. before dark, I am quite sure of that also. I left the ship when the mate left between twelve and one o'clock. The water at that time was rolling off both sides of the upper deck. The Captain then was on deck. I have saved very little clothes, only a few old rags, the things I have on now, that is all. The coat alone of what I am wearing now I saved, the trousers, sash, and hat, I since bought. I was first picked up by the pilot boat in the morning about six o'clock. We could not see the ship then. The length of the sail-room was about twenty feet right aft, the whole breadth of the ship was seven or eight feet wide. I was never down there when the place was empty.

John Dawson sworn:—I was a seaman on board the ship *Patterson* when she left Bombay on the 4th of June last. I belonged to the *Lord Raglan* and two other seamen of the late ship *Patterson* belonged to her also. I was ten months on board the *Patterson*. I recollect the sail down, it was under the store room. It was all filled up with cargo, all but two feet. The cargo was coir. The sail room was right aft. No ports to it. I had had a bulkhead. Part of it was knocked down coming from Aden, the rest while here. I can't say who knocked it down. I am a Swede. I did not see it knocked down. I did not help to knock it down. It was never replaced before we left Bombay. I have seen the carpenter with whom he had deposited. My brother Vithal Pran, was then with me. We went with the prisoner to the shop of a Marwaddy, which he pointed out in the Bholeshwer Road. The Marwaddy at first denied that he had the ornament, but he afterwards produced it in the presence of a police havildar named Essoo. The havildar took the prisoner, and the neck chain to the chowkee. The same neck chain is now shown to me, it is my own property, and of the value of one hundred and eighty-eight rupees.

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LILLEY'S CASE.

(From the Times.)

THE son of a Lincolnshire carrier, John Lilley, enlisted in the 6th Dragoons in 1844. Such was his good conduct and his aptitude for military service that in eleven years he raised himself to the grade of Regimental Sergeant-Major, and was shortly afterwards recommended by his commanding officer for a commission. He remained Sergeant-Major of the Inniskillens for seven years, during the whole of which time he never was placed under arrest, or received a reprimand from any officer under whom he served. On the 26th of December, 1862, Colonel C. Shute, who had formerly commanded the Inniskillens, wrote the following remarkable character of Lilley:

"I have very great pleasure in testifying the very high opinion I have entertained of Sergeant-Major Lilley. I knew him well during his whole service in the army. He was for a long time in my troop when I was captain, and was Regimental Sergeant-Major the whole time I commanded the regiment. I considered him one of the most straightforward, truthful, and worthy men I ever knew; thoroughly sober and trustworthy, an excellent soldier, and respected by all who know him.

"C. SHUTE, Colonel 4th Dragoon Guards."

It is needless that I should attempt to enhance, by any remarks of mine, the high character which Colonel Shute himself bears in the service; I will content myself with stating that when the 4th Dragoon Guards were disorganised by the Bentinck-Robertson scandals, Colonel Shute was the officer selected by the Horse Guards to reform that corps, which he still commands. Well, Sir, on the 25th of May, 1862, Sergeant-Major Lilley died at Mhow under very painful circumstances. He was a married man—and had two children. A few weeks before his own death both his children died; a few days after his own death his wife died. The circumstances to which I allude were as follow: Colonel Shute had retired from the command of the Inniskillens, and had been succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. Between Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley and the officers of the Inniskillens there seem to have arisen certain deplorable animosities—which resulted in a court-martial on the paymaster of the regiment. Sergeant-Major Lilley was subpœnaed as a witness on behalf of the paymaster, and it appears to have been considered desirable by Colonel Crawley either to intimidate the man or to prevent his having communication with anybody else. Therefore, without bringing against Lilley any charge whatever, Colonel Crawley ordered this poor fellow, who had just buried his two children, and who was actually employed in tending his dying wife, to be placed under close arrest; giving directions that the sentry set over him was not to lose sight of his prisoner by day or by night. This order, Colonel Crawley well knew, implied that the sentry must also keep under his eyes, day and night, the Sergeant-Major's dying wife; and this order was actually carried out to the letter. People who have not had personal experience of a tropical climate can hardly realise to themselves the horrible sufferings inflicted by close arrest in quarters such as those of a non-commissioned officer in India. Yet for a fortnight John Lilley and his wife endured this torture in silence. At the end of that time the surgeon of the regiment interfered, and recommended that they should be allowed a little fresh air. This was complied with, and they were permitted to sit in the verandah of their room, still under the eye of the sentry, for a certain portion of the day. But even this concession was insufficient to preserve the man's health—the woman's condition had long been hopeless—and the regimental surgeon again found it his duty to interpose, when Lilley was allowed the further indulgence of an hour's walk daily, in charge of a sentry, in full sight of the officers and men of the regiment in which he had served with such singular honour for nineteen years. At last, being a man of a sanguine, full habit, apoplexy supervened, and he died. His wife expired of consumption a few days afterwards. No charges of misconduct of any kind were ever brought against him or against two of his brother non-commissioned officers, who were treated precisely as he himself was treated by Colonel Crawley, but who survived. Ten days after Lilley's death they were both released and sent back to their duty. The report of the regimental surgeon on John Lilley contains the following statements:

"He was a strong healthy man inclined to corpulence, about 17 or 18 stone weight. Had always enjoyed good health; was imprisoned without trial 26th of April, reported sick when in close arrest on the 24th of May, on which day he died. . . .

"The excessive heat at this season of the year; the constitutional predisposition of the deceased to congestion; the peculiar and painful circumstances of his position; the serious illness of his wife causing depression of spirits, with bilious and nervous derangement, induced by a sedentary life attendant on close arrest, in a man of the Sergeant-Major's active habits, probably acted as exciting causes to produce the complaint from which he died.

"G. A. TURNBULL, Surgeon, 6th Dragoons."

I may as well add that an attempt was subsequently made by Colonel Crawley to fix upon John Lilley the imputation of intemperate habits; but no evidence whatever was produced in support of the charge, which was wholly contradicted by "the universal reputation which the deceased enjoyed in the regiment for sobriety and steadiness; and by the close observation of the medical officer who daily attended him while he was under close arrest."

THE CASE OF MR. BISHOP.

(From the Examiner, May 16.)

CERTAINLY Mr. Shandy is right in the importance he attaches to names. Mr. Bishop leaves the paternal rectory at Martyr Worthy to recruit his health by foreign travel, goes to Italy, plunges headlong into treason, and does all he can to make himself appear a worthy martyr in a cause with which he had really nothing to do, he is arrested, tried, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour, a condition mercifully remitted; and upon this the Busy Body of the House of Lords, Lord Normanby, raises a charge of injustice and cruelty against the Italian judicature and Government. Well, observed Lord Grey,

"By the acknowledgement of the noble marquis himself Mr. Bishop had carried treasonable letters from the friends of the late dynasty to the King of Naples at Rome, in order to facilitate measures for carrying on the atrocious war that was now desolating Italy. Was that a venial offence? Suppose that after our own Revolution of 1688 any foreigner had been discovered carrying treasonable letters from the friends of the Stuarts in the Highlands to the Court of St Germains, how would he have been treated? Would he not have been lucky if he had got off with ten years' imprisonment? Would he not have been tried for high treason? Would not the carrying of these letters have been deemed an overt act of treason, and if he had been found guilty would he not have expiated his offence on the gallows?"

The complaint is that Mr. Bishop has been treated with a greater severity than is due to a political offence, and that what Italy owes to England should have made her Government more tender to a British subject. But a political offence of the nature of Mr. Bishop's cannot be lightly considered and treated in Italy. The burnt child dreads the fire, says the proverb, and Italy has suffered too much from intestine troubles to be disposed to regard as venial a foreigner's intermeddling in plots against her peace. Political offence in Italy does not mean what political offence does here. In Italy political offence is associated with all the worst excesses,—robbery, murder, means to the kindred end of restoring the most detestable Government that ever cursed mankind, always, and only, excepting the Papal. Mr. Bishop's birth cannot excuse his treason in such a cause, which is as much against the sentiment of his own country as against the laws of the one he conspired against. Nor do we think that the bad health which has been pleaded for him excuses a capricious appetite for a bit of treason. But it was intimated to him significantly enough that if he would quit the country upon liberation his prison doors would be opened, but the wilful man replied that he would not state what he should do in the case supposed till the offer should be made to him. He had in mind the pernicious name of his home, Martyr Worthy, and was ambitious of topping the part. Truly indeed was this gentleman described to the Duke of Sutherland as weak in the head and a friend of Lord Normanby. What more need be said?

Nothing could be fairer in the main than the view Lord Carnarvon took of the case:

"He was strongly of opinion that any stranger, and still more any Englishman, going into a country distracted by civil warfare, and mixing himself up in their quarrels by taking the side of one of the parties, must run the risk attaching to his conduct, and if the penalty were a severe one he had no one else to blame. He would go a step further, and say that the case was aggravated when the civil war being at an end, and victory having declared itself in favour of one of the two contending parties, a stranger stepped in and mixed himself up with plots and conspiracies by carrying letters tending to subvert the Government *de facto*, whether *de jure* or not. On the other hand, though an Englishman acting in the manner he had described forfeited, to a great extent, the protection of his own Government, he did not think he forfeited it altogether; or on the other hand, that he alienated that amount of consideration which the foreign Government might show him as the subject of a friendly ally. Under these circumstances he thought it a duty for which the Government of his own country was accountable to see that he was brought to a fair and impartial tribunal; and secondly, that the sentence pronounced upon him, if he was found guilty, was not one disproportionate to the circumstances of the case, or contrary to humanity itself. With regard to the trial, he must frankly and honestly say that he did not believe there had been any unfairness or injustice shown towards Mr. Bishop, as the result of the action of the Government itself. But, on the other hand, looking to Mr. Bishop's state of health, and to the fact that he could do no mischief at all to the Italian Government, he thought it would have been more graceful and more worthy on their part to have borne in mind that he was a subject of the country which had lately given to the Italian people such a marvellous contribution of sympathy and moral support, and to have passed a light sentence."

Lord Carnarvon has, however, to remember that a deterring example was necessary to check such machinations as Mr. Bishop was promoting, and that Italian justice could not rest up one standard of punishment for natives and another for foreigners volunteering a part in treasonable conspiracies.

The claim made on Italians in return for the "marvellous contribution of sympathy and moral support" rendered by this country seems to us to be pushed by much too far. In our opinion we owe more to Italy for what she has done for herself and Europe than she owes to us for our good wishes. Ours has been a cheap benefaction, hers has been one costly in blood and treasure. In making herself a great independent nation, Italy has made a new and much-needed security for Europe. What Poland should be to Russia Italy will be to France. She only wants the consolidation for which Mr. Butler Johnstone argued in his very able speech of last week. Just in proportion to the ill-will with which the French Government sees a rising powerful neighbour, should be our sense of obligation to a people who, in making themselves united and great, have created a barrier to the most restless ambition in Europe. *Sans le vouloir*, the French helped the commencement of this excellent work by their arms, always supposing, as we also did here, that Italian unity was an impossibility; on our part we gave wishes when we dared hardly indulge in hopes, and for what has been achieved, serving our most important political interests, we owe incomparably more gratitude than we are entitled to claim. It detracts nothing from the merit that what Italy has done it did for her own good, for the merit is enhanced by the fact that her power and well-being are identified with the best guarantees for the peace of Europe. We are thankful to him who, keeping watch and ward, husbands and develops the strength which contributes to our defence.

But to return to Mr. Bishop, Lord Russell's answer to Lord Normanby's reproaches would show that he has rather erred on the side of intercession than the opposite. We look in vain for any reasonable ground for the interference in favour of the prisoner. He had volunteered the part of fireband in a friendly country, and was the officious channel of communication for the lighting up of civil war with all its horrors. No extenuating circumstances but weak mind and weak health had Lord Russell to urge in mitigation of punishment, and in the peculiar state of Italy it is certianly of very questionable example to grant folly the privilege of treason with comparative impunity. But be that as it may, Lord Russell asked of the Italian Minister the release of Mr. Bishop as a personal favour, and obtained the promise that on the first fitting occasion the prisoner's pardon should be proposed to the King. How Lord Russell could do so much for so undeserving a subject is much more the question than why he did not do more.

We hear some maudlin talk about the sufferings of this weak young man in his confinement. These are consequences for which a man compounds when he lends himself to great folks engaged in treasonable plots. And we have to bear in mind that if the conspiracy hatching in the letters of which Mr. Bishop was the bearer had been matured and carried into successful operation, prisons would have been filled by thousands whose only offence would have been devotion to their country. For these captives there would have been no remission of punishment, no indulgence of any kind, for there would have been amongst them none of the weak heads and friends of Lord Normanby. Every one knows that the triumph of the cause Mr. Bishop was assisting would have been marked by a terrible effusion of blood, and worse than that, all the tortures that cruelty can contrive in jails. And to this the clergyman's son who so piteously bemoans his own fate in a prison, with every indulgence consistent with safe keeping, would have made himself instrumental.

Before we quit this subject we must observe that it is high time to discourage these debates on the internal affairs of Italy. If Italy were a province of Great Britain her domestic transactions could not be discussed with more cavalier freedom, and air of jurisdiction, Government answers to these appeals because the propriety of its own conduct is involved in them, but it seems to us that this is not a sufficient reason for subjecting a friendly nation to the indignity of having its internal affairs arranged, judged, and misjudged in our Parliament. We do not take the same liberty with France. We had no debates on the *coup d'etat* and massacres, or the deportations to Cayenne, and when Englishmen get into jail by breaking the laws they are left to the consequences they have provoked. Besides the impertinence of meddling in the concerns of another people, surely we have more than enough to look to at home; and the case of Serjeant-Major Lilley, killed by confinement in the burning climate of India by no other warrant than the *sic volo, sic jubeo*, of his Colonel, might claim some of the attention that has been so lavishly bestowed, and with such tender sympathy, on the pretended harsh treatment of Bishop.

LETTERS AND STATE OF THE TIMES OF HENRY VIII.

(From the Examiner, May 16.)

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII, Preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and Elsewhere in England. Arranged and Catalogued by J. S. Brewer, M.A., under the Direction of the Master of the Rolls, and with the Sanction of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State. Vol. I. Longmans.

THE publication of the noblest contributions to historical literature possessed by our own or any other nation. Professor Brewer's work, a masterpiece of patient labour under the direction of sound learning and judgment, is one to be read slowly and thoughtfully, and not until it has been carefully studied can its value be appreciated. Of the importance of the Calendars of State Papers, published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, as helps to a true understanding, in many cases to an entire reconstruction, of English history during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we have several times spoken. But in every respect this Calendar, of which Mr. Brewer says that "in its successful accomplishment Mr. Gairdner, to whose learning, experience, assiduity, cool judgment, and unvarying perseverance, can hardly be expressed, without seeming to be guilty of extravagance, how much he owes," is as much concerned as myself," is better than the best of its fellows. It is no reproach to the others to say that Mr. Brewer's volume contains evidence of a more surprising industry, and, on the whole, is a more perfect analysis than any of them. These others, moreover, only calendar the documents of single departments of the State, some domestic, some colonial, some foreign, and even with the exception of Mr. Sainsbury's last published volume, in which Mr. Brewer's example is followed with notable advantage, of Mr. Bergenroth's abstracts of papers from the Archives of Simancas, and of Mr. Rawdon Brown's kindred selection of Venetian documents, recently entered upon—they are solely digests of material contained in the State Paper Office. The Catalogue, of which the first volume is now before us and of which a second instalment is promised before the end of the present year, is very much more comprehensive. It gives the pith of all letters and papers, foreign and domestic, printed or in manuscript, illustrating the reign of Henry the Eighth, that are to be found, not only in the Record Office, but also in the British Museum, the Bodleian and Lambeth libraries, and the miscellaneous collections of London, Oxford, and Cambridge, together with a summary of the "French, the Scotch, the Patent, and the Parliament Rolls, the Signed Bills and Privy Seals, the army, "navy, ordnance, and wardrobe accounts of the same "period, not omitting the transcripts made by the late "Record Commission from foreign archives, in the new "edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*." In a word, this Catalogue, when complete, and it can hardly be completed in less than eight or ten volumes of some thousand pages a piece, will be a complete abstract of all the material existing in England, and of most of that to be found in foreign libraries, that refers to King Henry the Eighth's rule, and that can rightly explain the state of England and its relations with foreign nations during that great period.

Of the extreme difficulties that must have been overcome by Mr. Brewer and Mr Gairdner in deciphering and arranging the papers dispersed among the various libraries, no one can form at all an adequate conception unless he has himself gone through a somewhat similar experience. The complication resulting from the carelessness of some old curators and the mistaken zeal of others, the whims of superiors, and the indolence of subordinates, and, above all, the all but universal contempt which many past generations of Englishmen have felt for their historical muniments,—to all which must be added the frequent ignorance or thoughtlessness of many of the writers of letters and tracts now so valuable to us,—furnish impediments enough to disheartten the most active and clear-headed antiquary. Many of these documents were either never dated or dated in eccantric ways, some nations following the old, others the new, style of chronology, some writers beginning the year at Christmas, others at Easter, and not a few following capriciously sometimes one rule, sometimes another, and sometimes none at all. Only by the most careful and prudent speculation can these discrepancies be approximately corrected; but still greater care and prudence are needed for bringing together the fragments of papers separated by the freaks of librarians or the frauds of collectors. Some of the collections of manuscripts now in the British Museum were made by a series of thefts from the original storehouses, and often, where no dishonesty was intended, the irregularity of officials in the tying and untying of bundles, the sorting and resorting of boxes, or the like, went quite as far towards the establishment of a general confusion. "Treaties made between the same Powers, and relating "to the same period of history, straggled piecemeal into "two or three or even four different depositaries. Parts "of the same letter are not unusually found in different "libraries; addresses were detached from the bodies of "the letters to which they belonged, and inclosures "inserted in the wrong envelopes." Things being so, henry indeed must be the thanks due from precise students of history,—and from the wide public that reads history through the eyes of the precise student,—to Mr. Brewer, Mr. Gairdner, and their assistants, for their grouping and abstracting of the Henry VIII Papers.

The first volume of the *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII* weighs seven pounds and seven ounces. It includes analyses, the choice bits being quoted intact, of five thousand seven hundred and ninety documents, beginning with the 22nd of April, 1509, and ending with the 31st of December, 1514, the whole being contained in nine hundred and seventy-eight closely printed imperial octavo pages. A marvellously comprehensive and comprehensible index occupies a hundred and ninety-seven other pages, and a hundred and twenty-five more are devoted to a preface, in which Mr. Brewer gives an admirable summing up of the results of his exploration of the first five years and eight months of Henry's reign.

It is likely that more than half the students of the Catalogue will go no farther than this preface. Mr. Brewer speaks with authority, for, after reading with minute attention the whole body of original documents, he knows more about his subject than any one else in the world can now or can ever be expected to know, and everything that he discusses is marked with a singularly clear and honest judgment. He writes, moreover, in notably sound and simple English. We may take, for example, these portions of his personal sketch of Henry VIII, every feature copied from the contemporary accounts:

"At his accession to the crown he was in the prime of youth and manly beauty. Had he lived in a more poetic age and died before his divorce, he might, without any great effort of imagination, have stood for the hero of an epic poem. He possessed just those qualities which Englishmen admire in their rulers at all times;—a fund of good temper, occasionally broken by sudden bursts of anger, vast muscular strength, and unflinching courage. In stature he towered above all his contemporaries. From the brilliant crowd that surrounded him he could at once be distinguished by his commanding figure and the superior graces of his person. In an age remarkable for feats of strength, and when bodily skill was held in highest estimation, no one outdid him in the tournament. Man and horse fell before him, and lance after lance, at the jousts held in Tournay in honour of the Lady Margaret and the Emperor Maximilian..... He drew the best bow of the age; and in the mastery of it was a match for the tallest archers of his own guard..... He spoke French, Italian, and Spanish. Of his proficiency in Latin a specimen has been preserved among the letters of Erasmus. All suspicion of its genuineness is removed by the positive assertion of Erasmus that he had seen the original and corrections in the Prince's own hand. In the business of the State he was, with the exception of Wolsey, the most assiduous man in his dominions. He read and noted the despatches of his ministers and ambassadors without the aid of secretary or interpreter..... Among his lighter accomplishments, still more rare among the sovereigns and nobility of that age, was his skill in the practice and theory of music. We learn from Sagudino, secretary to Giustinian, who visited England in 1515, that the King practised the lute, organ, and harpsichord "day and night," and was passionately fond of music. "He was extremely skilled in music," is the remark of Giustinian, an Italian, accustomed to hear the best composers of his country, when the musicians of Italy were scarcely less eminent than its painters. Nicolo Sagudino writes, in 1517, that "he remained ten days at Richmond with the ambassador, and in the evening they enjoyed hearing the King play and sing, and seeing him dance, and run at the ring by day; in all which exercises he acquitted himself divinely."

"The vast number of warrants, letters, and despatches which every day demanded his attention and required his signature—and such a signature as was not struck off in a hurry—is entirely at variance with the popular notion that he gave himself up wholly to amusement, and was indifferent to more serious occupations. Had such been the case the business of the nation must have fallen into confusion or come to a stand; and we should have seen some traces of it in the correspondence of the time. On the contrary, nothing could exceed the regularity and despatch in every department of the State, as shown by the documents now preserved in the Record Office. His delight in gorgeous pageantry and splendid ceremonial, if without any studied design, was not without advantage. Cloth of gold and tissue, new year's gifts, Christmas masquerades, and May-day mummeries, fell with heavy expense on the nobility, but afforded a cheap and gratuitous amusement to the people. The roughest of the populace were not excluded from their share in the enjoyment. Sometimes, in a boisterous fit of delight, he would allow and even invite the lookers-on to scramble for the rich ornaments of his dress, to the loss and those of his courtiers. Unlike his father, he showed himself everywhere. He entered with ease into the sports of others, and allowed them with equal ease to share in his. To this hearty compliance with the national humour, which no subsequent acts, however arbitary or cruel, could altogether obliterate,—to the impression produced by his frankness and good humour,—to his unquestionable courage, and ability to hold his own against all comers, without the adventitious aid of his exalted position,—Henry VIII owed much of that popularity which seems unintelligible to modern notions. . . . Englishmen had found at last a living counterpart of that ideal royalty which they had often longed for and seldom been able to realise. That ideal is not ours; it falls far short of our conceptions; still it must be judged by the times. And no attentive reader of the papers or chronicles of this reign will be at a loss to find a counterpart to those passionate expressions of loyalty which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of Wolsey."

We must find room for a few more sentences from Mr. Brewer's preface defining the value of labour, high and low, and the prices of the necessaries and luxuries of life in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"The Chancellor's salary was 200*l.* per annum. Speaker of the House of Commons, 100*l.* The King's chief carver has 50*l.*; his chief surgeon 40 marks per annum; librarian, 10*l.*; cupbearer, 20*l.*; . . . Minstrels and waits were paid 6*d.* a-day, and the marshal of the minstrels, 4½*d.* a day, and 10 marks per annum. . . . Superior workmen, or freemasons, bricklayers, plumbers, joiners, had in the long months 6*d.* a day, in the short 5*d.*; if on board wages, 4*d.* and 3*d.* The ordinary agricultural labourer was paid from Easter to Michaelmas 4*d.* without meat and drink and 2*d.* with, and the other part of the year 1½*d.* with his board. The yearly clothing of a chief shepherd is valued at 5*s.*, of a woman servant, 4*s.*, and the same for a woman or child. . . . . The price of gunpowder was 3½*d.* or 4*d.* per lb; saltpetre 4*d.* A hand gun cost 9*s.*; a great copper gun with two chambers, 35*l.*; two iron guns, 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* . . . . The price of provisions for the navy was estimated as follows: biscuits, 5*s.* the 100; beer, 6*s.* 8*d.* the pipe; dried cod, 38*s.* 4*d.* the 124; salt, 5*d.* bushel; oatmeal, 10*d.* and some 14*d.*, a bushel; oil 10*d.* a gallon. . . . . In the navy the admiral had 10*s.* a day; captains and treasurer, 3*s.* 6*d.*; under captains, 1*s.* 6*d.*, clerks, 8*d.*, and some 1*s.*; master and pilot, 30*s.* a month; master surgeon, 13*s.* 4*d.* a month; quarter-master, 7*s.* 6*d.*; quarter-master gunner, 6*s.* 8*d.*; soldiers and marines, 5*s.* . . . Coats for the navy, 4*s.*; jackets 20*d.*"

As good an illustration as any that can be given of the value of Professor Brewer's Calendar may be drawn from the information afforded by it touching the state of the navy and of maritime affairs in the early years of Henry's reign. In no subject, at this period, did the King take greater interest, and in no respect, save in the bringing about of the English Reformation, did he do more lasting good to his country. With him, indeed, almost begins the history of English naval greatness. England was a seafaring nation from the days when our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, coming in their long "keeles," settled on its shores, and a brilliant tale has yet to be told of the growth of its maritime power during the middle ages. There was strengthening of the national power in the prudent measures by which Alfred the Great reconstructed and greatly enlarged its shipping, and there was preservation of the national honour, as well as extension of our country's commercial relations, and the organisation and maintenance, from a very early period, of the Cinque Ports. The crusades did much to foster a seagoing spirit, and the one good feature in the character of King John was his zeal in the establishment of convenient ports and in the building of better sorts of ships than had hitherto been known. During the French wars of the first and third Edwards and of Henry the Fifth, including much tough fighting and many noble victories by sea, were for the first time fully developed the resources by which England has become the greatest of maritime nations, and in the eyes of true patriots there was no sadder testimony to the national degradation attendant on the Wars of the Roses than the decline of naval power. "Now then," we read in 'The Libel of English Policy,' a Political poem written in or near the year 1437,

> "Now then, for love of Christ and of his joy,
> Bring yet England out of trouble and anoy;
> Take heart and will, and set a governance,
> Set many wits, without on variance,
> To one accord and unanimity
> Put forward while for to keep the sea.....
> The end of battle is peace sikerly.
> And power causeth peace finally.
> Keep then the sea about in special,
> Which of England is the royal wall;
> As though England were likened to a city
> And the walls round it were the sea."

But not till the time of Tudor rule was this wise view adopted as a main principle in the national policy; and, as we have said, the proper history of English maritime greatness begins with Henry VIII's diligent furtherance of the scheme adopted—as we may infer from his known friendship for the Bristol merchants with John and Sebastian Cabot for their leaders, and from the scanty record of other transactions that have come down to us—by his father. Henry VIII gave less encouragement than Henry VII had done to the adventurous projects formed by noble men for colonizing the distant countries newly found, or for discovering new passages to the yet more distant shores of India; and on this account writers who sneer at the father for showing a parsimony that was nothing more than reasonable prudence have taken occasion to accuse the son of apathy and ignorance. But herein we see only wisdom and good statesmanship. It is incredible that Henry, with plenty of ambition and adventurous spirit in his nature, and with more personal liking for naval affairs than perhaps any previous monarch had shown, should have carelessly and indolently held aloof from the pursuit of those splendid enterprises in which the examples of Columbus and his followers, and nearer home, of the Cabots and their friends, had made all brave men eager to engage. But he saw that there was work enough, and much more pressing work, to be done at home. It was the one great duty of a right-minded king to make England a great nation; and the nation could, just at that time, have been only impoverished and weakened by any spending of its men and money upon Transatlantic colonization and discovery. The finding of a northern route to the Indies was no arduous and doubtful a work to be undertaken by a prudent monarch; the time had not yet come for making the discoveries, which England had the legitimate claim of first discovery, more productive than any of the gold-yielding and luxuriant provinces of the south; and to have entered into rivalship with Spain for the possession of those provinces would, then more than ever, have been preposterous and impolitic. England was recovering the place in European politics lost during the disastrous half-century of civil strife. France, Germany, and Spain watched her progress with a jealous interest; and all available strength was needed for competing on European ground, as friend or foe, with these three Powers. Therefore Henry very wisely kept at home his ships and sailors, did his utmost to augment the naval strength of the country, and did this with marked success. At the time of his accession there could be no question as to the comparative power of England and Spain on the sea. Yet in March, 1513, when the two countries were in league against France, we find Stile, Henry's agent at the Spanish Court, writing to him concerning Ferdinand of Arragon, "And where Your Grace "would that the King should augment his army by the "sea to the number of five thousand men, in likewise "as that Your Grace intendeth for to increase your "army by the sea in likewise to the said number, "he answereth that it is not possible for him to "make or set forth by the sea above the number "of three thousand men, for the great lack of "mariners that be in these parts, and for the great "costs and charges that he is at with his wars in Italy "and Barbary, and now shall be with these wars in "Navarre and Guienne."

It was through Henry's personal care that the English navy was developed, the first great motive for its extension being the preparation of a suitable armament against France; and in Cardinal Wolsey he had an able coadjutor. "He it is who determines the sums of money needful for the expedition, the line of march, the number and arrangement of the troops, even to the fashion of their armour and the barding of their horses. It is he who superintends the infinite details consequent on the shipment of a large army. He corresponds with Gouson and Fox about the victualling and is busy with beer, beef, and biscuits, transports, foists, and empty casks. He puts out or puts in the names of the masters of the fleet, and apportions the gunners and the convoys. Ambassadors, admirals, generals, paymasters, nurses, secretaries, men of all grades, and in every sort of employment, crowd about him for advice and information. By the unconscious homage paid to genius in times of difficulty, he stands confessed as the master and guiding spirit of the age. Well may Fox say, 'I pray God send us with speed, and soon deliver you out of your outrageous charge and labour; else ye shall have a cold stomach, little sleep, pale visage, and a thin belly, *cum pari egestione*."

The armament was completed early in March, 1513. The work done by it is familiar matter of history. The details of its construction, however, are nearly all to be read for the first time in Mr. Brewer's Calendar. It consisted of twenty-four ships, with a total tonnage of 8,460 tons, carrying 2,880 seamen and 4,650 soldiers; the largest vessels being the *Henry Imperial*, which was probably the *Great Harry* supposed to have been built by Henry VII in 1488 and the *Trinity* each of 1,000 tons burthen, and bearing 400 soldiers and 300 mariners apiece, and the smallest being the *Swallow*, of 80 tons and with 70 men on board. The flagship of Admiral Sir Edward Howard was the *Mary Rose*, carrying 600 tons, and having on board 200 sailors and 200 soldiers. In addition to these there were some five-and-twenty smaller vessels, acting as victuallers to the others.

One of the finest ships in the King's navy, during the early years of his reign, was the *Regent*, of the same size and burthen as the *Henry Imperial*. In August, 1512, it came into collision with a great French vessel, the *Cordelier* of Brest, with a crew of 1,600 men. After an hour's fighting, the English ship obtained the mastery, whereupon its French antagonist, accidentally or by design, was set on fire, and, the flames spreading, both vessels and most of their crew were destroyed. It was to repair the English loss that the *Henry Grace a Dieu*, of 1,500 tons' burthen, was built, at a total cost, including the expenses of three small galleys attached, of 7,708*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The actual material cost 3,531*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*, the chief items being 1,752 tons of timber, charged at 437*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.*; wrought and unwrought iron, 408*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*; brass, 243*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; and cordage, 969*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The wages of labourers from the 3rd of October, 1512, to the 6th of July, 1514, the time occupied in building, amounted to 2,192*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; and the food supplied to them during the same period cost in all 1,969*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, 370*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* being paid for 7,497¾ dozen loaves of bread, 526*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* for 1,543 pipes and two kilderkins of beer, 706*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for 557 beeves, 87*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* for 4,522 cods, 19*l.* 4*s.* for 60¾ wheys of cheese, and 4*l.* 6*s.* for seven barrels of butter, then an article very little used.

This great ship, certainly a very great one in Henry's day, though now very small beside an ordinary man-of-war, was dedicated with great triumph in the middle of June, 1514, the ceremony being preformed by the King in the presence of his Queen, the bishops, nobility, and the representatives of foreign States. The ambassadors of the Emperor Maximilian were present at the ceremony, and they wrote in envious wonder to tell their master of the large vessel, larger than any other in the world, built in seven tiers, one above another, with an incredible array of guns, a scuttle on the top, of the mainmast, eighty serpentines and trackbuts. The King himself, they said, conducted the company through the ship, and pointed out to them its merits. Of its service in battle, or its swiftness in sailing, the present volume of Mr. Brewer's Calendar gives no account. On the latter point some information, concerning other ships, was given by Sir Edward, in a letter written to Henry in March, 1513, because the King commanded him to send word however the ship did sail." In a trial of speed he said the *Mary Rose*, "your good ship, the flower, I trow, of all ships that ever sailed," sailed best. "The next ship that was to me, but the *Trinity* was three mile behind; but the *Trinity* past not half a mile behind me. Sir, she is the noblest ship of sail is this great ship, at this hour, that I trow to be in Christendom."

Besides the King's own ships, there were, of course, an immense number, large or small distributed among the various ports and engaged in trade, that could be made available for the public service if requisite. In Bristol the greatest port after London, seventeen were lying in January, 1513, and many others traded to and from each of the other ports. The construction of regular ships of war being new, it had not yet become uncommon for vessels to be hired for a season, and temporarily fitted out for battle. In this way, in case of emergency, the fleet might be much increased, and in case of any of the regular war ships being destroyed in fight, their places might be taken by others after a very brief training and by a very easy equipment. Notwithstanding the many improvements made by Henry VIII and his enlightened statesmen, the true naval power of England was only partially developed during his reign. Its establishment was necessarily slow. There was need of all the experience of Queen Elizabeth's reign, of such bold expeditions as those of Gilbert and Frobisher, Drake and Raleigh, and of such desperate encounters as the Armada fight, before the English maritime spirit could be fully brought out. It was not till late in the sixteenth century that Englishmen fairly understood the value of their great birthright, or saw that their nation was destined by nature to be the mistress of the sea, and that only by the sturdy and dignified assertion of the claim could its honour and welfare be effectively maintained. On the way in which that lesson was learnt, and on the effect which it had on the progress of English liberty, we may have occasion to say something when speaking of two Calendars belonging to the Stuart period, that have been lately published.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 20th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a few cases of White Long Cloths far damaged, and 4 cases of Millinery.

Also, on account of the concerned:—

13 casks of Crockery Ware.
1 bale of Orchilla Weed, slightly damaged.
Also, one 4-Oared Race Boat.

AT 1 P.M.

1 White Horse.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Premises, in Military Square, Fort, the Office Furniture, &c. of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co. The same consists of Blackwood Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, Presses Hanging Punkahs, Benches, &c. &c.

The Property will be on view from Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, height 16-2½, aged 5 years, broken to Harness and can trot 16 miles an hour.
1 English-built Buggy by "Kinsey." Price Rs. 800.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A Self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
A first rate Yaboo Pony, free from vice, color dark brown.
One Gentleman's Grey Riding Horse.
One Lady's Bay do. with Side Saddle and Bridle.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each, price Rs. 18 per case.
Good Sherry in quarts at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case, Rs. 25 per case.

WANTED 1 dozen CARRIER PIGEONS. Apply to the undersigned.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Europe bound Account Books ready ruled for Office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each, Day and Ledger Books.
Cash and Cash Books and Ledgers with Index, 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvais" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PERSEVERANCE BUILDINGS of Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd June 1863.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on account of the first purchaser, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,337 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name of "Seerse," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yalli, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separates it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier road, with an assignment of the term of 61 years of the lease unexpired.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SOREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On account of Gunputrow Sadasewjee the Mortgagor on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all that piece of land with the Messuage, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the corner of Dadysett's Agiaree Lane, entered in in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and assessed under Nos. 460,